

William Watts Sherman House
2 Shepard Avenue
Newport
Newport County
Rhode Island

HABS No. RI-342

HABS
RI
3-NEW
68-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HABS
RI
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68-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS RI-342

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN HOUSE

Location: 2 Shepard Avenue

Present Owner: Baptist Churches of Rhode Island,
Rev. M. Harvey Randell, Administrator

Present Occupants: Rhode Island Baptist Home for the Aged

Present Use: Home for the aged.

Significance: Designed by Henry Hobson Richardson, with interiors by Stanford White, the William Watts Sherman House, erected in 1875-1876, is the prototype of the shingled Tudor Manor House in America. In his successful design of the Sherman House, which is generally considered to be one of his masterpieces of domestic architecture, Richardson forcefully brought the Queen Anne architectural mode to the attention of American architects.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

The building is located in Plat 36, Lot 96. The following is an incomplete chain of title from Newport City Clerk's Records for the city of Newport. Reference is to number and volume of the Land Evidence Books, (LEB.--, p.--).

1870 Deed of January 10, 1870, recorded in LEB. 42, pp. 45-8.

"An indenture made January 10, 1870, by and between Annie Derby Wetmore of Newport, Rhode Island, party of the first part and George Peabody Wetmore, of the same place, party of the second part....the entire tract of land which was conveyed by Mary L. Ruggles to their late father William S. Wetmore by deed bearing the date, October 3, 1853, and recorded in volume thirty one of the Land Evidence of Newport at pages 233 & 234 the party of the first part being entitled to the southerly portion of said tract, under and by virtue of the specific devise thereof contained in

the seventh clause of the will of her said late father, and the party of the second part being entitled to residue of said tract...the party of the first part in consideration... of the sum of one dollar to her paid by the party of the second part...do hereby sell... (the lot) containing about six acres, more or less, being the southerly part of his, the testator's first purchase from Mrs. Ruggles, and being situated on the summits, and bounded Northerly by the center of an intended road to be laid out forty feet in width, within and from the Northerly side of said lot of ground, Easterly by... Wetmore Avenue adjoining land of Mrs. Ruggles, Southerly by a road and Westerly by other land of Mrs. Ruggles and recently sold to Mr. Jackson... neither of said parties or their respective heirs or assigns... shall or will erect any structure or carry on or permit any trade or business whatsoever upon any part of said property which may or can be deemed a nuisance, or in any way noxious, dangerous, or offensive, nor shall they erect or permit thereon any livery-stable, factory, tenement house, hotel, or public house or public building of any kind, (churches excepted) or any building for manufacture of gas: and further that they shall not nor will not erect place or permit any barn, shed, stable or other out building (other than porters lodge) at any point or place within 100 feet of or from the side or line of any street or road or way or proposed street road or way,..."

1890 Deed of December 22, 1890, recorded in LEB. 63, pp.49-54.

" An indenture.. between William Watts Sherman and George Peabody Wetmore as executor and trustee under the will of Annie W. Sherman, (deceased), and William Man as substituted trustee under said will, parties of the first part and John Nicholas Brown and George W. R. Matteson as trustees of the estate of Sophia Augusta Sherman, wife of William Watts Sherman of Newport, Rhode Island... Annie W. Sherman... died leaving her last will and testament dated November 18, 1878... she appointed as executor William Watts Sherman and George Peabody Wetmore together with Stephan C. Williams, who has since died..."

(William Man was appointed after these men died),
"...In consideration of the premises and of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars lawful money of the United States do bargain, sell, grant,... all the dwelling and plot of land in the City of Newport, state of Rhode Island which belonged to Annie W. Sherman at the time of her decease, bounded Northerly by Shepard Avenue, Easterly by Wetmore Avenue, Southerly by Victoria Avenue, and Westerly by land of the heirs of Alfred Smith together with all improvements."

1908 Deed of December 7, 1908, recorded in LEB. 91, p.432.

From: Sophia Augusta Sherman
To: William Watts Sherman, et als, trustees

".... convey to William Watts Wherman, and Robert Hale Ives Goddard and Frank W. Matteson... all estate and property, real and personal, corporate stocks, bonds, mortgages and debts, notes and other securities..."

1951 Deed of March 3, 1951, recorded in LEB. 174, p.580.

From: Robert Hale Ives Goddard, Eugene A. Kingman
and Kent F. Mattheson, trustees
To: John J. Egan and James J. Ryan

1951 Deed of April 14, 1951, recorded in LEB. 175, p.97.

From: John J. Egan and James J. Ryan
To: Franklin D. Hou, et als

Being Parcel #1 on plat entitled "Plan-showing property of John J. Egan, et al... Being part of the same property conveyed to these grantors by deed of R.H.I. Goddard et als. Trustees u/w Sophia Augusta Sherman..."

1951 Deed of August 1, 1951, recorded in LEB. 176, p. 96.

From: Franklin D. Hoy, et als
To: Baptist Home of Rhode Island

2. Date of erection: 1875-1876
3. Architect: Gambrill and Richardson (Charles D. Gambrill, 1832-1880, and Henry Hobson Richardson, 1835-1886).
4. Builder of contractor: Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Massachusetts. According to an article in the Newport Mercury (January 9, 1875), the house was framed in New Jersey and freighted to Newport for erection.
5. Original plans: None known
6. Alterations and additions: "An extensive and several alterations have been made to the residence of William Watts Sherman Avenue, from plans by the same architects as the preceding [McKim, Mead and White]. The addition affords a parlor first floor, and chambers in the other stories. The main hall has also been extended. The new part is finished in conformity to the old, and the fine villa is vastly improved by these alterations.

The cost of the work is some \$10,000." (Newport Mercury May 14, 1881). The white and gold parlor or drawing room was decorated by the firm of Allard under Stanford White's supervision. The green and gold library to the right of the living hall is entirely White's. The extension of the main hall permitted direct access to the parlor. The addition of the parlor on the first floor created a large sitting-bedroom complex for Mrs. Sherman at the southeast corner of the second floor.

Page 133 of Volume 1 of the McKim, Mead and White Bill Book in the New York Historical Society bears the following entry:

"W. W. Sherman, Newport, August 11, 1881.

On a/c Commission on work in alterations and addition on cottage at Newport. \$400.00"

(Across the page is written, "Paid August 31, 1881," indicating completion of the drawings and initial payment before construction began.)

Page 168 of the same volume bears the following entry:

"October 24, 1881

W. W. Sherman (The Brunswick)

On alterations in cottage at Newport

To 5% on \$18,000 \$900.00

Disbursements - Travel 223.32

1123.32

Check August 31 400.00

Received Payment 723.32"

A long addition, including a service wing, in the style of the original work was added by the Newport architect Dudley Newton (1845-1907). The Newport Mercury reported on August 30, 1890 that "Mr. W. Watts Sherman is making extensive alterations and improvements to his summer residence of Shepard Avenue. A large addition for a ball room, etc., is being built on to the east side of the house, and the stable is being considerably enlarged." After purchase by the Baptist Home of Rhode Island the upstairs rooms were partitioned, porches enclosed, and other minor alterations made. In 1963, a hospital wing was added to the northeast corner by Clifford Williams, architect.

7. Important old views and descriptions:

- a. Old views: Richardson's 1869-1876 sketchbook on loan to the Houghton Library at Harvard University by Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott contains preliminary sketches of the house. There are numerous photographs of various dates in the Newport Historical Society. The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities has photographs of the east, south and west facades prior to the alterations of 1881.

In the Hamilton Fish Webster Collection of Newport Views at the Redwood Library there are photographs of four architect's drawings of the house dated 1874. These include a southeast perspective view, present whereabouts of the original, if extant, not known.

- b. Descriptions: The following description is from the Newport Journal, April 29, 1876, p.3, cols. 5-6.

Building Operations

A Summary of the Building and Repairing Just completed or now in Progress in this city ...

Mrs. Sherman's House.

"The most expensive house building is for Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, wife of a partner in the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York. It is situated on the cliffs in the rear of the residence of Nathan Matthews of Boston, and near the villa of George Peabody Wetmore of New York, Mrs. Sherman's Brother. Its style is neither Roman nor Grecian, and so far the contractors have been unable to find a name for it. Everything in and about the mansion is antique. Taking away the handsome material used in its finish, however, it reminds me of one of the houses built a century ago. The size of the house, including the bays, is 53 by 81 feet. The two principal entrances are on the west side, with a "porte cochere" on the east, which opens upon a terrace 13 feet wide. The servants' entrances are in the basement on the west side. The exterior of the first story is of ashlar walls and the four bays and lintels are made of Longmeadow stone. The remainder of the building above the stonework is composed of wood. The dimensions of the basement are 15 by 19 feet, and it contains a laundry 16 x 20 feet, and a servants' hall 18 x 20 feet in addition to a number of small apartments. The first floor is divided off as follows: Vestibule, 14 x 19 feet; hall 18 x 32 feet containing a large old fashioned fireplace. The drawing room is 16 x 20 feet with bays 5 x 10 feet; the dining room is 18 x 20 feet, with a handsome fire-place and massive carved mantel, with bays 6 x 14 feet. The library is 16 feet square, and also contains a very noticeable mantel and has bays 6 x 16 feet. The principal staircase leads up from the Vestibule. It is very massive being made of black walnut, handsomely carved. The second story is divided into three dressing-rooms, two bath rooms, and closets. The third story contains a large guest chamber, elaborately finished in hard wood, besides several rooms for the servants, and smaller rooms for various purposes. The dining-room, hall, and vestibule, have ash floors, laid in ornamental squares, and their walls are wainscoted seven feet from the floor. The ceilings of the hall and vestibule present a very novel appearance, the huge timbers being in sight. They are, however, encased in black walnut which tends to do away with the impression that an ancient style has been imitated. The ceiling in the drawing-room is formed into panel-work, with black walnut moldings. The main chimney, which is about 5 x 8 feet, and which extends

about 12 feet above the roof, reminds one of "ye ancient time". The window-panes are really old-fashioned, the smallest being 3 1/4 x 4 1/2 inches, and the largest 3 feet and 10 inches long by 2 feet and 7 inches wide. Another singular feature about the house is the fact that no paint or oil has been used, outside, and even the window sills are to be left just as they were when the carpenters finished them. It is the wish of its owner that it may look as though it had been built for years. The stable, which is of the same style as the house, is completed. Its dimensions are 25 x 25 feet, and it is to be used for a carriage house and tenement. The L is 19 x 35 feet, and is to be used for the horses, of which there will be five. The cost of the house and stable will be \$50,000, and the cost of fitting up the extensive grounds will amount to \$15,000, more. The land, which is very valuable, will make the estate worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000 exclusive of the furniture &c. It will be occupied early next month by Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, the architects are Messrs. Gambril [sic] and Richardson of New York, and the builders are Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Miss Annie Derby Wetmore, daughter of William Shepard Wetmore and sister of George Peabody Wetmore, received the Victoria Avenue property from her father's estate in 1870. In July of the following year she married W. Watts Sherman, a partner in the New York banking house of Duncan, Sherman and Company. Annie Wetmore Sherman died November, 1884, but property remained part of her estate until 1890. The house was commissioned by her and was always referred to as Mrs. Sherman's house. Mr. Sherman then married Sophia Augusta Brown, who died in 1947. An inventory of her estate listed the following rooms: entrance hall, large reception hall, dining room, library, ballroom, pantry, kitchen, servant's dining room, servant's sitting room, laundry, second floor hall, yellow morning room, northeast bedroom, north bedroom, sewing room, east bedroom, southeast bedroom, blue room, southeast bedroom, southeast dressing room, sitting room, third floor hall, east attic room, southeast bedroom, third floor south office, third floor library, trunk room, attic, east storeroom, west storeroom, servant's bedrooms, fourth floor trunk room and basement storerooms. The inventory by Gustave J.S. White, Inc., Newport also lists a smoke house, gardener's cottage and garage. The Newport Mercury on January 9, 1875 stated that "A new house on the Wetmore estate is to be built in the spring, for Mrs. Sherman, sister of Geo. P. Wetmore. This house we understand is now being built, or in other words, framed and got ready for building in New Jersey and will be freighted here and put up." Considering that Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Massachusetts, were the contractors, it would seem more likely that this work was done in their workshops in Worcester. Possibly the news report was erroneous, or possibly a sub-contractor was involved. With reference to the Newport Journal's report in 1876, quoted above, that the contractors "have been unable to find a name" for the style, it should be noted that the family called the house "Queen Anne."

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Records of Deeds in Newport City Hall.

Probate records in Probate Court, Newport City Hall.

Photographs in the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Photographs of architect's drawings in the Hamilton Fish Webster Collection at the Redwood Library, 50 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Richardson's 1869-1876 sketchbook in Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

McKim, Mead and White Bill Book, Volume 1 in New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, New York.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Downing, Antoinette F. and Scully, Vincent J., Jr.
The Architectural Heritage of Newport, Rhode Island.
New York: Clarkson N. Potter, second edition, 1967.

Hitchcock, H.R. The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times. Revised ed. Cambridge: Mass. Inst. of Tech., 1966.

Newport Journal, April 29, 1876, p.3.

Newport Mercury, July 8, 1871.

_____, January 9, 1875.

_____. October 16, 1875.

_____. May 14, 1881.

_____. August 30, 1890.

Richardson, Henry Hobson, ed. New York Sketch Book of Architecture. New York, 1875.

✓ Scully, Vincent J., Jr. The Shingle Style.
New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955

3. Likely sources not yet investigated:

Company records of Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass. and the family papers of William Watts Sherman.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: An Americanized version of Norman Shaw's Surrey manor houses in England, the house is marked by the high-pitched gable roof and over-hanging upper stories. The textural variety of the brick, shingled, and stucco surfaces is in contrast to simplified plan and centralized composition of the building's mass. Stanford White, after his return from Europe in 1879, remodeled the interior and enlarged the house to the east.
2. Condition of fabric: The house is in excellent condition and the first floor rooms are open to visitors upon request.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Original main block about 80 feet x 50 feet, southeast bay extended about 20 feet, service extended to the north, modern brick wing added to northeast, 3 1/2 stories.
2. Foundations: The stone foundations have irregular coursing. There are some interior walls and chimney foundations of brick.
3. Wall construction: The basement and first story walls are of pink granite random ashlar. The drip molding, window sills, mullions, corners and wall intersections are pecked and rusticated reddish sandstone. Red mortar with a projecting half-round accents the pattern of the masonry. There are two brownstone columns with abstracted capitals. The upper stories are framed with half timbering stucco, and various forms of cut shingles.
4. Structural system: The first story is masonry with upper stories of wooden framing and heavy studding. Interior partitions are wooden framed with heavy studding.
5. Chimneys: There are five red brick with metal flashing which have triangular pilasters or recessed panels. The tall brick chimney on the west facade with the date 1875 has been rebuilt.

6. Openings:

- a. Doorways: The wide front door has six small, square recessed panels below a large glass window. This clear glass window replaces the leaded glass window which was sold to the University of Victoria. A Colonial Revival door frame with flanking Corinthian pilasters dates from a later period. The original service entrance to the basement has been closed.
- b. Windows: In the original portion of the house, the windows are generally in groups of two, three, five or singular units. On the first floor they are usually double hung with fixed transom above of either stained glass or tinted, textured glass. The stained glass windows originally at the west end of the living-hall, in half naturalistic, half-conventional flower patterns of strange acid color by John LaFarge are now owned by James O'Gorman, Gloucester, Massachusetts. The later small stained glass windows by John LaFarge, originally in the dining room, have been transferred to the living hall or sold to the University of Victoria, Canada. The casement windows and sashes on the second floor in the gable over the entry are three, four, and five panes with three rows. Each yellow stained glass pane of floral design is further subdivided into four lights with lead mullions. On the third floor the casement windows in the gable have twelve light sashes. Most other windows are double hung with single light below and small panes above.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape and covering: Steep gable roofs, originally covered with wooden shingles laid in horizontal patterns with periodic rows of decoratively cut forms, are now covered with asphalt shingles. Decorated barge boards terminate the gable ends with molded cornices and bracketed eaves along the lower edge of the roofs. There is one dormer with a gable and several dormers with the roofs. The lower slope of the roofs are slightly splayed.
8. Porches, stoops and bulkheads: The low sloping roof of the portecochère is supported on chamfered posts. Decoratively cut shingles decorate the sides of the roof. Adjacent to the house are round arched openings with fixed windows and small lights. Cut shingles cover the interior and exterior surfaces of the enclosed porch or conservatory on the east side of the house. There are three open porches on the end of extended southeast wing. The porch on the third floor is under the gable at the end of the wing, while the two on the second floor flank the end bay. There is also an open porch on south facade at the third floor level.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: Approximately centered under the large gable on the west facade is the main entrance to the house. Opposite the entrance is the staircase. To the right is the large living-hall extending from front to rear which opens to the other main rooms on the first floor. On the south wall are these door openings, two into the library and the third into the ballroom. At the east end of the north wall is the entrance to the dining room which is behind the staircase and service areas. To the left of the entrance, in the northwest corner of the house was contained the butler's pantry and china room. The service stairs back up to the main staircase and incorporate an elevator from the basement to the third floor. Opening from the staircase at the second floor is a long window seat under the casement windows.

Second floor: A north-south hall extending the length of the second floor provided access to the five bedrooms, of which three had dressing rooms. There were only two bedrooms on the second floor for family and guests. Subsequent addition created a large sitting and bedroom complex in the ell above the ballroom. The third floor contained an additional bedroom for guests, servants quarters, one water closet and trunk rooms. Additions to the house have greatly expanded the facilities in these areas of the house. The service entrance staircase at the northwest corner of the house descended to the basement kitchen below the pantry and china room. The only complete bathroom for servants was located east of the kitchen. Below the library was the laundry, with a separate exterior stair along the west wall. Located under the living hall was the servants' hall and furnace room.

2. Stairways: The broad, open well stairway, opposite the entrance to the second floor, has four landings and makes one-and-a-quarter revolutions with four landings. The stair railing has heavy spiral bannisters and chamfered posts with incised rosettes which mark the landings. A tall lamp with a single round globe tops the newel post at the beginning of the stair. There is a heavy handrail. A closed straight run staircase with Dutch blue and white tiles leads to the third floor. A square closed service stair winds from the basement to the third floor. There are two service cast iron stairs with open heads and risers descending to the service areas. The handrail, balusters and newel posts are also cast iron with some molded decoration.
 3. Flooring: The wooden floors are oak and walnut parquet.
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4. Wall and ceiling finish:

Living hall: American walnut wainscoting, also for the staircase, with large rectangular recessed block panelling is topped by plaster walls with a fabric covering. The plaster ceiling has heavy beaming with combed surface. On the south wall, flanked by sliding panelled door to the library, is tall hooded fireplace with exposed brick work. The surround and firesides are faced with Dutch blue and white tiles, but the fireback is cast iron.

Library: Stanford White designed the present library in 1881 with its delicate mixture of Queen Anne and elements of "Japonisme." The panelling of the walls is painted green with detailed cabinet-work highlighted in gold. The ceiling has a geometric pattern created by gold-painted wooden molding trim. A recessed niche with shell tops the fireplace in the west wall with its pink marble surround. The fireplace wall opens with fourteen hinged panels decorated with spindle work backed by mirrors to reveal storage areas. This same decorative feature of mirror backed panels is used above the doors and windows. The windows flanking the fireplace have adjustable, louvered shutters that fold with reveals.

Parlor: Decorated by the firm of Allard under the supervision of White, the ivory plaster walls and ceiling have raised decoration picked out in gold. The fireplace on the north wall has a mantel supported on reverse tapered columns with fish scale carving picked out in gold. Adjustable louvered shutters on the window facing south fold into reveals. The shutters over the east windows slide down into the wall pockets below the windows.

Dining room: Panelled wainscoting is topped by altered brocade fabric. The ceiling is wooden panelled. In the center of the north wall is a large wooden Jacobean Revival fireplace flanked by blind doors to the service areas beyond. The original service and staircase areas have vertical wainscoting of alternating cherry and walnut strips with painted plaster above. Above the wainscoting on the main stair, the plaster walls have wooden strips that mark out panelled areas which are the result of recent redecorating.

Second floor: The remodeling of the second floor has covered most of the original treatment. Most of the rooms have various patterns of wallpaper or other similar treatment. However, in the present hall in the southeast ell extended in 1881 there are remains of the elaborate closet arrangements with complicated sliding panels that reveal drawers and sliding shelves. One closet has a marble counter and appears possibly equipped for flower arranging. The Jacobean style of the panelling extends to the fireplace in the north wall of the ell. Along the north wall of this hall are also two closets with mirror doors.

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5. Doorways and doors: There is a two leaf sliding panelled door between the library and ballroom. A two leaf door with nine block panels per leaf opens to the dining room. A two leaf door closes off the hall to the dining room. A two leaf door closes off the hall to the bedrooms at the south. The doors have glass knobs. Most doors have various numbers of block panels are set in heavy door frames with combed surfaces. A tapestry hung between the living hall and the entrance area to reduce drafts.
6. Special decorative features: The stained glass windows of the long bay window on the second floor have delicate patterns painted on the small leaded panes in gray and yellow. At the top left the subject is a rising or setting sun. To the right is a potted plant, while at lower left is the detail of a flower fruit with an abstract sunflower in the pane at the lower right corner.
7. Hardware: The chimneys retain their straps and braces. Copper flashing and decorative weather vanes mark each gable. The entrance door has a brass egg-shaped knob. Most cabinets have specially designed latches and knobs.
8. Lighting: The original lamps on the porte-cochere have been converted to electricity. All lighting is electric, with some converted gas fixtures still in use.
9. Heating: The heating system is hot water with individually thermostatically controlled radiators.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house faces west toward the stable on the level portion of the lot. A lawn with trees slopes down to the east boundary of the property.
2. Historic landscape design: There is a stone wall along Victoria Avenue with entrances to the stable and the house. The short drive circles an overgrown pine tree passing under the porte-cochere. Some evidence seems to remain of the original planting.
3. Outbuildings: The stables and gardener's cottage to the west of the house have undergone numerous alterations. They are intricate and picturesque in their composition with various textured surfaces of cut shingles, half-timbering and stucco. A shingled smoke house has been removed.

Prepared by: Osmund Overby
Project Supervisor
National Park Service
August 1969

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Historic American Buildings Survey 1969 Newport, Rhode Island, Project was sponsored by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Antoinette F. Downing, Chairman; Operation Clapboard, and the Preservation Society of Newport County, and was carried out by HABS under the general direction of James C. Massey, Chief of HABS, and supervised by Osmund Overby (University of Missouri), Project Supervisor. The photographs were taken in 1969 by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher and in 1970 by Cervin Robinson.

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Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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Data pages 1 through 12 were previously transmitted to the Library of Congress. This is data page 13.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAMMETRIC IMAGES

The glass photogrammetric plates listed below are not reproducible except with special permission. However, reference prints and film copy negatives have been made from the plates indicated by an asterisk (*) and are included in the Library of Congress collection of formal HABS/HAER photographs.

- 8 5" x 7" glass plate negatives (4 stereopairs) produced by
Perry E. Borchers of the Ohio State University in 1970.

One survey control contact print from each plate; survey
control information for each pair.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-801L | FRONT FROM SW--LEVEL |
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-801R * | FRONT FROM SW--LEVEL |
| | Left and right overlap: 85% |
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-802L | FRONT FROM SW--INCLINED |
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-802R * | FRONT FROM SW--INCLINED |
| | Left and right overlap: 85% |

**WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN
HOUSE
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Data (Page 14)**

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|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-803L | DIAGONAL OF SE CORNER--LEVEL |
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-803R * | DIAGONAL OF SE CORNER--LEVEL |
| | Left and right overlap: 95% |
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-804L | DIAGONAL OF SE CORNER--INCLINED |
| LC-HABS-GS05-1-804R * | DIAGONAL OF SE CORNER--INCLINED |
| | Left and right overlap: 95% |

PROJECT INFORMATION STATEMENT

Photogrammetric images were incorporated into the HABS/HAER collections in the summers of 1985 and 1986. Inventories of the images were compiled and filed as data pages for each structure recorded. Since the glass photogrammetric plates are not reproducible except with special permission, a reference print and film copy negative were made from one plate of each stereopair and from the most informative plates in sequential sets. The reference prints and copy negatives were then incorporated into the formal HABS/HAER photograph collections.

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